

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

The Democratic papers of Kentucky are publishing the following resolution passed at the recent New York Democratic State Convention:

Resolved, That the settlement of our Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory has removed that subject from Congress, and has left the future disposition of its internal affairs to its own people, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

So, after all, the Kansas question was not settled by the Democratic Congress, but "by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory." Truly the Democratic party ought to be very much obliged to the large free soil majority in Kansas for accomplishing that which two Democratic Administrations have tried in vain to do.

But how have "the votes of the inhabitants of that Territory" settled the Kansas question? They have decided by 9,000 majority that they will not even for 5,000,000 acres of land come into the Union as the Territory under the fraudulent made Constitution which the Democratic party, by the advice of Mr. Buchanan, sought to impose upon them. They have decided, further, that they would rather continue in a Territorial condition, than to gain independent sovereignty by accepting a Constitution alike obnoxious to them on account of its provisions and the unexampled knavery by which it was adopted. They have "settled" to the satisfaction of every man of sense that the Leocompton Constitution is not the organic law under which they desire to live. Mr. Crittenden and Humphrey Marshall desired to give them an opportunity of submitting this question directly to them, and were denounced as traitors and Abolitionists. But the Democratic Congress covertly submitted it to them under the precious cloak of a "land proposition," and were endorsed in so doing by the Democratic press and Conventions. This only proves that the Democracy prefer indirection and subterfuge to openness, fairness and plain dealing.

"The settlement of the Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of that Territory has removed that subject from Congress" only until the people can form a Constitution which meets their approval and submit it to Congress; and every Democratic candidate for Congress in the free States, except the imbecile Cox, of Ohio, is pledged to admit her whenever she applies, without reference to the population she may have at the time. Their political salvation depended upon repudiating the clause of the English Bill which compels the people of Kansas to accept the Leocompton Constitution or remain out of the Union until the Territory contained 93,000 inhabitants. The people of Kansas have never expressed a willingness to stay in their condition of pupillage until the Territory contains 93,000 souls. That question was never submitted to them, and they have never assented and never will assent to it. On the contrary they have already presented a petition to the Governor placed over them to immediately call an extra session of the Legislature, in order that a Constitutional Convention may be convened and a Constitution forwarded to Congress during the coming winter; it is useless to say that Governor Denver, acting under the instructions of the President, has refused to grant the prayer of the people. As soon, however, as it can be done, a Constitution will be adopted and Kansas will be admitted under it; the Northern Democrats voting for her admission in spite of the restrictions of the English Bill. Thus, although a little delayed, the provisions of the much abused Crittenden amendment will be substantially carried into effect. We congratulate our much respected cotemporary of the Statesman, who, shortly after the passage of the English bill, triumphantly declared that Kansas must come in as a slave State or not at all, upon this "settlement of the Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory."

FRANKLIN COUNTY PREMIUM STOCK.—We are glad to see from the papers, that some of our Franklin county friends have been successful competitors for premiums at several of the Fairs lately held. We mentioned a few days since that our friend Capt. T. STERLE had taken a premium at Lexington on a saddle mare, three years old. We now have the pleasure of recording the fact that several of our friends have taken premiums. At Eminence, Dr. HUGH RODMAN, of our city, took the first premium for buggy mares three years old and upwards; Mr. T. F. BLAKEMORE, for buggy horses three years old and upwards; and Capt. J. W. RUSSELL, for a yearling thorough bred filly. We also learn that our young friend, John A. Lewis, son of Rev. C. Lewis, took the first premium at Lexington, Eminence, and at the State Fair at Louisville, with his fine yearling stallion colt JAPHET, by Buford's Cripple—a son of Medoc—dam by John Richards. We congratulate our young friend upon his success, and we think he richly deserves it, for Japhet is one of the finest colts we ever saw. Our friend R. W. SCOTT, Esq., has also taken a premium, we understand, on one of his fine bulls, at the State Fair.

"OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT."—We have been using one of these coffee pots for some four weeks, and can safely recommend them to our friends as being all that is claimed for them by the patentee; indeed we agree with Dr. Hall in the opinion expressed of them in his "Journal of Health," that they are the only coffee pots that always make good coffee, fit for a man to drink. We are very fond of good coffee, and profess to be a judge, and we have never seen any to equal that made in the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot." All that we have to say to those who buy them is, "go exactly by the directions and don't be afraid of boiling the coffee too long."—Messrs. Page, Gaines & Page, and Gwin & Owen, have the "Old Dominion," Coffee and Tea Pots for sale. We clip the following in relation to the coffee pot from one of our Exchanges:

WONDERFUL.—It is astonishing to see how the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot," has superseded the old foggy coffee pots, formerly in use by families. Go where you please, and you will find the virtues of the "Old Dominion" spoken of, for the virtues it possesses in retaining the strength and aroma of the coffee over all others now in use, and we are sure, no man has sufficient grounds to scold his wife, if he uses the "Old Dominion." Manufactured by Arthur, Burnham & Gilroy, 117 & 119 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

The Local is alone responsible for the above, the political editor being a single man.

Movements in Kansas.

Southern Democrats have already taken the ground that there was no disposition on the part of the people of Kansas to apply for admission into the Union until the population of the Territory amounted to 93,000—the number required by an express provision of the English Bill. But let them no longer lay that flattering unction to their souls. There seems to be, according to recent advices from Kansas, a very general disposition there, with men of all parties, to ask for a repeal of the population restriction in the English Bill, at the approaching session of Congress. While it is admitted that there should be some established ratio of population for a State before obtaining admission into the Union, it is urged that the argument of precedents is a fair one. The Leavenworth Herald, heretofore in favor of the Leocompton Constitution, and a Democratic journal, is in favor of the repeal alluded to. We call the special attention of Southern Democrats to what it says on the subject, in the subjoined extract:

"Other Territories have been admitted without the requisite population, and it is quite natural that a rigid interpretation and application of the law at this latter day, should be received with some dissatisfaction. The restrictive clause of the English Bill would appear to debar us from an entrance into the Union until we obtain the established ratio of population. This it undoubtedly does. But while we are opposed to allowing any law to remain unenforced and as a 'dead letter' upon the statute books, we see no reason why the law cannot be repealed. The object of the law was to prevent any further agitation of the subject in the halls of Congress until we could claim admission without the contrary of any existing laws opposing our demands, and thereby render a final adjustment of the subject speedy and satisfactory.

"But if the law falls in its object, then it certainly should be repealed. In case the people of Kansas should apply for admission before they have attained the requirements of the English Bill in regard to population, then it will at once be seen that the 'restrictive clause,' instead of working out the intended object, will only be another stumbling block in the way of a peaceful settlement of the 'Kansas question.' Under these circumstances, the course to be pursued is plainly marked out. All conservative men, of whatever party, will at once see the necessity of yielding to the force of circumstances, and admitting Kansas as a State, and the only test which should be made upon the occasion is upon the merits of the constitution itself. In case a constitution liberal and republican in its provisions shall be presented, then we shall certainly advocate its adoption by Congress."

BROWNLOW'S PICTURE OF HIS ANTAGONIST.—The last number of the Knoxville Whig is a decidedly spicy number. It contains a long letter written in Philadelphia during the stay of the Parson in his recent discussion on slavery, and speaks out quite freely upon matters and things in the Quaker City. He says every paper in Philadelphia is anti-slavery, and their reporters are Abolitionists and Black Republicans, with the exception of one man, who came from the South, and he has no voice in shaping the character of reports to be published. He draws a picture of his competitor in the slavery discussion, Mr. Pryne, which is not very complimentary. It is done up in Brownlow's own peculiar style as follows:

"Mr. Pryne is staying at the same hotel I do—the American. He is a small, heavy built man, about 36 years of age, and wears a ruffian like pair of whiskers. He is not a pretty speaker, by any means, and has rather a feeble voice, which he strains very much in speaking. His features are awkward, rapid and violent, and are alike in season and out of season, agreeing exactly with the applause of the negroes and white ruffians who clap for him. He is a man of only moderate talents, and ordinary learning. He is bitter, unscrupulous, and unmitigated, in his abuse of the South, and is familiar with the slang dictionary of Abolitionism. He has been to my room frequently, but I have never been to his. He is a kind of man who will board in the upper story of a hotel, and do without gas light, where board is cheap. He makes the acquaintance of free negroes, and low-down Abolitionists, with great facility, and I have often seen him in conversation with negroes as white men. Gerrit Smith, who is worth two millions, is said to have a bill of sale of the man, and I presume decries his expenses, while he labors in the 'cause of human liberty.'"

In the Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. O. F., now in session at Baltimore, the question of admitting Polynesians and Chinese, into the Order, was presented and referred to a special committee. The committee made a lengthy report, and concluded by recommending the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Representative W. K. Edwards, of Indiana:

Resolved, That the terms "free white males," in article 16, section 3, of the constitution, are descriptive of the pure white Caucasian race, and exclude all other races and colors from membership in our Order, and that, therefore, Chinese and Polynesians are not eligible to membership.

EARTHQUAKE.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Line Shore, below Hickman, Ky., on Tuesday, Sept. 21st. It was so severe that a lady who was about forty rods from her house when it commenced, fell down four times before she got to her door. It seemed as though the houses would tumble down. In 1811, the ground sunk near the same place, making a lake twelve miles long and seven wide.

THE ADMISSION OF FEMALES TO THE MINISTRY. At the Universalist Convention, at Providence, a resolution advising the admission of females to the ministry was laid over to the next session (to be held at Rochester, N. Y.) by a vote of fifteen to ten.

William H. Monaghan, of Charleston, S. C., was killed on Thursday night, by falling from the window of his room at the New York Hotel, while in a state of intoxication.

R. R. Lindsay, who killed D. L. Ward, some days since, in Louisville, has had an examining trial and been admitted to bail.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT DIVINE.—Reuben Post, an aged and esteemed Presbyterian minister, died at Charleston, S. C., on the 24th inst.

THE BELLE CREVASSE.—The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday says:—

This locality now presents a scene of destruction rarely, if ever, witnessed before as coming from a similar cause, and one which gives the spectator even a more forcible idea of the fury and strength of a crevasse than was presented when the waters of the Mississippi were pouring over the ground in a raging torrent, sweeping all before them. The spot looks like a desert. Not a blade of grass appears where once there was smiling plantation verdure. The ground is furrowed into every shape, and the channel of the crevasse is wide and deep enough to form a respectable river.

Items by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 29. Several passengers by the Prince Albert, including Rosin, of Richmond, and Berry, of Hackensack, N. J., gave statements of the disaster to the Austria, differing not substantially from previous accounts. Steven Peterson, a Swede, says the captain was the first to jump overboard. There was no engineer, nor officer to be found, and consequently discipline was at an end.

The Fashion handicap race of 2½ miles this afternoon, was won by Don Juan; time—4 minutes 36 seconds. Nicholas did not start.

Trinity Bay, Sept. 29. No signals were received from Valencia yesterday. The electrical indications continue the same as before.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29. In tomorrow's Press will appear an address of some eight columns in length of Forney, in vindication of the principle of popular sovereignty and a reply to the assaults of the Leocompton Convention. He intended to deliver the address at a public meeting, but the multiplicity of his duties have rendered it impossible. He commences by reviewing the part he took at Tarrytown and the causes which induced him to pronounce the speech. He alludes to the statement of the Union, denying the conversation he represented to have had with the President. He says, not only did the conversation take place, but many things were omitted in the Tarrytown speech. Among others the President said:—If you, Douglas, and Walker, will unite in support of my Kansas policy, the people of Kansas will vote for it on the 21st of December. I know that you have the strong side of the question; that you can carry off the people, but I appeal to you to stand with me, because, if I don't adhere to my policy, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi will probably secede from the Union. A few days after this interview, a friend from Southern New York visited Forney at Philadelphia, saying that the President intended to make his Kansas policy a party test, and no man would be tolerated by the administration who did not approve and support it.

Regarding the Union's assertions that Forney's statement of the cabinet meeting was false, Forney says that the report of the conversation between Walker and the cabinet was communicated and described by Simeon M. Johnson, one of the editors of the Union. Forney alludes to the Herald's attacks, using not very complimentary language to its editor. He quotes from articles in the Herald during the campaign. Buchanan said to him once, much excited, "Why am I intruded and pursued by this infamous knave. Have I no friends who will visit New York and Washington as he deserves. His ears should be taken off in the public streets." Subsequent to the election, when Forney published a caustic article about Bennett, Buchanan regretted the publication, saying, "I desire that Bennett should support my administration." Forney then reviews the political condition of the Union, claiming all the Democratic victories in the North to be anti-Leocompton, and predicting the overthrow of the President's rule in the coming elections in this State.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 29. The royal mail steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates of the 8th, has passed this point. Her arrivals are three days later.

The news is of no special importance. Atlantic cable ships had declined in consequence of the discouraging accounts from Valencia.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.—The sales of cotton for the week have amounted to 82,000 bales including 17,000 to speculators and 9,000 to exporters.

Prices advanced ¼d during the week.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report an advance of from ¼ to ½d, but this was scarcely maintained.

The sales-to-day (Monday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and for export, the market closing firm at the following quotations: Orleans fair 7½, middling 7-16; Mobile fair 7-16, middling 7½; uplands fair 7½, middling 7 16.

Breadstuffs, have declined and the quotations are nominal. All kinds of provisions have suffered a decline.

London.—Consols closed at 97½. The steamships Alps and Ariel arrived out on the 17th and the Canada on the 18th.

The steamer Hammonia left Hamburg for New York on the 14th. Shortly after leaving port her magazine was exploded and she was forced to put back, five of her passengers being injured. She was to sail again on the 15th with 300 passengers.

The advice from Valencia in relation to the telegraph cable continue to be discouraging, but Mr. Henley is sanguine of making the line serviceable again with his electro magnetic machines. The shares of the company have fluctuated, and have sold as low as £315. Mr. Lundy, one of the assistants at Valencia, had started for Newfoundland to ascertain the condition of the wire at Trinity Bay and arrange any on which a certain code of signals are to be sent at concerted times from both ends, and endeavor thus to re-establish intelligible communication.

The London Times of the 17th says: "It appears that the recent experiments induce the belief that the fracture or fractures (for it is thought there may be two) will be found at a distance of between 200 and 300 miles from the shore. For about 230 or 240 miles the depth is only 410 fathoms, and within this range equal damage may be easily repaired; but a sudden descent then occurs to between 1500 and 1800 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful whether it can be repaired. The probability seems to be that it is at this abrupt point where the damage has been sustained.

The Arabia passed the City of Baltimore on the morning of the 19th off the Maidens and the steamer Edinburg the same afternoon.

In the winter of 1848-49 the Democratic Senate of Iowa, passed a set of resolutions amongst which was the following:

Resolved, That WHENEVER Congress shall be required to act upon the question of slavery in any of the Territories NOW FREE and belonging to the United States, our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to exert their influence in favor of a law PROHIBITING the institution of slavery within any such territory.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The preliminary examination of Chas. H. Tomblinson on the charge of having murdered Thomas Estes, near the Stamping Ground, in this county, on the 18th inst., was had before Justices Jos. H. Kenney and Chas. Nichols, on the 24th, and resulted in the prisoners being held to bail in the sum of \$700 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court. Counsel for the prisoner, Messrs. Polk, Long, and Craddock, of Frankfort. For the Commonwealth, Messrs. Darnaby and Dickerson.—Georgetown Journal.

SUSPECTED TO BE A RUNAWAY.—A negro man, calling himself Sherwood Williams, and claiming to have come from Kentucky, was carried before Recorder East yesterday, on suspicion of being a runaway. He declared himself to be free; but as he could produce no evidence of having the requisite papers, he was promptly committed to prison, to await developments of the true state of the matter.—[Memphis Avalanche, 25th.]

A POLITE BOY.—The other day we were riding in a car. At one of the stations an old gentleman entered and was looking about him for a seat, when a lad, ten or twelve years of age, rose up and said, "take my seat sir." The offer was accepted, and the infirm old man sat down. "Why did you give me your seat?" he inquired of the boy. "Because you are old, sir, and I am a boy," was the quick reply. The passengers were very much pleased and gratified. For my part, I wanted to seize hold of the little fellow and press him to my bosom. It was a respect for age which is always praiseworthy.

A CONSISTENT DEDUCTION.—The Philadelphia Press—Forney's paper—still keeps up a heavy firing against the Administration. It has't been scared off from its purpose, as yet, by the denunciations and threats of the President's organs. It still exhibits pluck, as the following paragraph will show:

"It is a consistent deduction from the abandonment of the accepted doctrine of Democracy, and the wanton breaking of an solemn a covenant as ever entered into between the people and their servants, that the Administration of the Federal Government should be henceforth regarded as the Democratic party. This is the new ritual, and the slaves that walk in its shadow. The President and his Cabinet, the Administration and its policy—these are our new infallibilities. To obey and worship these is to live; to disobey them is to die. A comfortable faith and an easy one, this. Now we do not intend to insinuate that the Administration can make any mistakes. Heaven forbid! We are free to accept its utterances as inspired wisdom—as a set of gold set in pictures of silver." "We are ready to believe that all the eight people in Washington, President and Cabinet, are immaculate gods; that they are better than creeds, higher than conventions, and more potent than pledges. But our difficulty is here: How is the Democratic party to get on in the event of there being no Democratic Administration of the Federal Government? Platform gone, pledges broken, party rotten, President and Cabinet replaced, who then shall lead and think for the party?"

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A HORSE DRAGGING A DEAD BODY THREE WEEKS.—Early in August, John Rawle, a lad of sixteen years, living in Volcano, Anadur county, who had vainly been endeavoring to obtain his father's consent to go to Fraser river, disappeared, taking with him a valuable horse belonging to the family. It was supposed he had started for Fraser river, and so little anxiety was felt for him. On the 15th of August, his body was found in the Bute Ditch, a few miles east of Jackson, attached by a "halter," to a half dead horse. From appearances, the boy, on the night after leaving home, lay down to sleep with the horse tied to his person, to prevent his escape. The animal becoming frightened during the night, had run off, and dragged his master by the rope until the boy's life was exhausted. Finally, the corpse had been dragged into a ditch, where it became entangled beyond the horse's strength to extricate it. In his efforts to pull loose, the horse had cut his neck to the bone with the rope. The boy's remains were horribly mutilated. Most of the limbs were broken and the flesh rubbed bare from the bone. [California paper.]

Among the many fine rings on the Fair grounds yesterday, that of one-year old fillies was one of the most beautiful. The premium was taken by Ellen Green, a rich sorrel, of faultless form. She is by John Clay's Star Davis, her dam by imported Barfoot, out of old Pocahontas, and she by Sir Archie. Our friend Capt. J. W. Russell, of Franklin, is the owner of Ellen Green. [Lou. Journal.]

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1858. CAUSES DECIDED.

Sturgeon v. Hill, et al., Hardin; affirmed. Woodward v. Woodward, Ohio; affirmed. Gilkey's guardian v. Tipton, Montgomery; affirmed. Willett v. Linton, et al., Nelson; affirmed.

ORDERS. Wilkerson v. Wilson & Peter, Montgomery; Myers v. Marshall's ex'r., Grant; Rankin v. Beer, Grant; Kinnon v. Kinnon's heirs, Grant—were argued.

Austin v. Howell, Lou. Ch.; re-hearing granted.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1858. CAUSES DECIDED.

Jones v. Evermann and Wife, Montgomery; affirmed. Myers v. Marshall's ex'r., Grant; affirmed. Rankin v. Beer, Grant; affirmed. Kinnon v. Kinnon, Grant; affirmed. Wilkerson v. Herndon's trustees, Montgomery; affirmed. Wright v. Spiller, Montgomery; affirmed.

ORDERS. Hansbrough v. Dickinson; Hedges v. Redenbacher; Webster v. Webster; Johnson v. Davis' heirs; Hume v. Hume's adm'r.—were argued. Denney v. Wickliffe; petition for re-hearing overruled. Smalley v. Shipley, et al.; appeal dismissed for failure to file record. Dedman v. Ellis; death of appellee suggested and cause continued. Speed & Beatty v. Gray; time till 4th day of term given to file petition for re-hearing.

DIED. At New York, on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858, CAROLINE T. DICKSON, wife of J. M. Dickinson, and daughter of Griffin Taylor, after a protracted illness.

CURD HOUSE, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

(LEWIS POSTLEWAIT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of this House, and will open on SATURDAY, the 20th of OCTOBER, for the accommodation of those who may extend to it their patronage.

The house has undergone a thorough cleansing, and has received a large addition of new furniture, and intending to devote his entire time and attention to the business in hand, he hopes to be able to make it in all respects equal to any hotel in Lexington.

An excellent LIVERY STABLE is attached to this House, where persons traveling on horseback, or in carriages, can have their horses attended to under their own eye.

The BAR of this Hotel, which is removed from the main building, will be under the direction of a competent attendant, and the purest and the best liquors will alone be kept in it.

He respectfully invites a call from his old friends and the blue grass, whose assurance that his best efforts will be directed to the comfort of all who may visit him. [October 1, 1858—3w.]

GEO. B. SLOAT & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

C. A. CLARKE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. THESE Machines possess the combined advantages of all others, and are universally acknowledged to be the best and most successful Machines in use. Having a variety of patents, consisting of three first class double-thread Machines, we can easily defy all competition, and guarantee full satisfaction to purchasers, who can select from the following list every variety of stitch required for all manufacturing and family purposes:

PRICES. Sloat's Double-thread Lock-stitch (both sides alike) \$40. This Machine makes the same stitch, and we warrant it to be equal to Wheeler & Wilson's Machines in execution, beauty, and durability.

Sloat's Double-thread Elastic-stitch, \$60. This Machine makes the same stitch as the celebrated Grover & Baker Machines, and can be used with a single thread, for quilting and tacking.

Bradshaw's Improved Shuttle (both sides alike) \$70. This Machine is admirably adapted to sewing in speed. These Machines are simple in construction, and will sew equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabric. In inspection solicited. We warrant that these Machines for three years. C. A. CLARKE, Oct. 1st—tf. Rooms add., Telegraph Office.

For Rent. A LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, with all necessary out buildings, and with two acres of ground attached—one acre in blue grass and clover. For further particulars inquire of DANIEL EFFERSON, residence next door to Meriwether's Hotel, Frankfort, Ky. [Sept. 29, 1858—tf.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE, FALL IMPORTATION OF 1858, SAINT CLAIR STREET.

WE are now in receipt of our Fall stock, which for variety, style, and novelty cannot be surpassed, consisting in part of RICH DRESS SILKS, RIBBONS, SILK ROBES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, ROMES AQUILLES, TRIMMINGS, ROBE AILES, LINENS, FANCY DRESS SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, HOOP SKIRTS, LACE DAMASKS, CURTAINS, CLOAKS, AND

We have also on hand and will be receiving during the season, a large stock of Staple Goods, English and American Prints, Flannels, Sheetings, Table Damask, a superior stock of Hosiery and Underwear for Gents and Ladies, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, all of the newest and choicest styles;

Hardware and Groceries of all kinds; CARPETS, Velvet, Tapestry, and Brussels; 2 Ply and 3 Ply Ingrains; Rugs, Mats, and Oil Cloth; Queensware and Glass Ware of every Description.

All kinds of Country Produce, Jeans, White and Plaid Linen, Yarn Socks and Stockings, taken in exchange for goods. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. We can and will offer inducements. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE. To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guaranty that I can offer for the future. Sept. 15, 1858—ts. THO. S. PAGE. All the papers in Kentucky will publish the above until the election and send bill to T. S. P.

THE REPORT OF THE "Kentucky State Agricultural Society," FOR 1856 AND 1857.

Just published, and for sale at this office, at \$2 per copy. THIS Report will be found very interesting and useful to all who feel an interest in the Agricultural Improvement of the State. It is bound in the style of the "Report of the Kentucky Geological Survey," is a volume of 596 pages, embellished with a number of cuts of the animals which took premiums at the State Fairs. All orders to be addressed to A. G. HODGES. Sept. 24, 1858.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON, ARE RECEIVING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

AND AT VERY LOW RATES! Sept. 10, 1858—w&twtf.

Liberia.

The emigrants in Kentucky who intend going to Liberia in this Fall's expedition, will please report themselves to me by letter, at Frankfort, Ky. I shall leave Frankfort for Baltimore on the 25th of October, 1858, to be in time for the sailing of the vessel to Liberia. The public press in Kentucky will please publish this notice. ALEX. M. COWAN, Ag't. Ky. Col. Soc. Frankfort, Sep. 10, 1858.

Rheumatism Cured!

Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climates, visited the various "Water Cure" establishments, and celebrated Springs, both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this one disease alone. It cures, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

Evidence of the highest possible character from physicians, clergyman and others, is published in behalf of this remedy, such as to give it character with every intelligent or reflecting mind. This evidence will be furnished to any address desired. The medicine is sold at \$5 per bottle, five bottles for \$20, or \$40 per dozen, and will be sent by Express, or as directed, to any part of the Union. Apply to or address

DR. D. MORTIMORE, Third St., opposite Journal Office, Louisville, Ky. August 20, 1858—1y

LIBERIA. AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858, By Rev. A. M. COWAN, Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

154 pages, Royal Octavo. JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us the amount in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—tf.

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear. GILLISPIE & HEFFNER. Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

Farm at Private Sale.

THE Farm on the Stampingground Turnpike, formerly owned by Rulon Hart, about 1½ miles from the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike, containing 12½ acres, and well improved with all necessary buildings, and one of the finest orchards in the county, is offered at private sale.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to purchase will, of course, call and examine it for themselves. For terms application may be made to me on the premises, or to Col. JAMES T. WATTS, at Centerville, Bourbon county. Aug. 16—tf. LUCY C. BEDFORD. *Paris Citizen copy wall forbid and send bill to J. T. Ware.

Wanted to Hire.

A GOOD COOK, for the balance of the present year. Apply to H. R. MILLER. Sept. 1, 1858—tf.

W. H. KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

NEW FIRM.

W. H. KEENE. EDWARD HENSLEY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1858.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee, OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

</
